

14th July 1952]

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I thought that those remarks would enthuse the Hon. Minister. They ought not to depress him. He should take great interest."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I think, I have answered almost all the points that have been raised by hon. Members in this House."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—" What about the neglected South Arcot? "

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" As I said, I have not been familiar with the names of the schemes in various districts and it takes a long time to study and know about them. It is only about three months ago, I took charge of the Public Works Department. But I can assure the House that the schemes which are feasible, will be taken up for consideration when there is no financial stringency. I hope that will satisfy hon. Members of this House. Now, in view of what I have stated, may I request Mr. Viswanatham to withdraw his cut motion? "

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" (He was sitting in the front bench of the Opposition.) There is the Giriyar Scheme in the Sankarankoil taluk, for which an estimate of Rs. 2 crores and 10 lakhs has been prepared by the Chief Engineer and submitted to the Government. The people in that area have also expressed their readiness to contribute Rs. 50 lakhs towards the cost of the scheme. May I know at what stage the scheme is? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The hon. Member is not in his place and he is being infected." (Laughter.)

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I appreciate the politeness of the request of the Hon. Minister for Public Works but the position is so serious that I do not want to withdraw my cut motion." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am now going to put the cut motion standing in the name of the hon. Leader of the Opposition to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the allotment of Rs. 2,17,67,700 under Demand VIII—Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100.' "

The cut motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,17,67,700 under Demand VIII—Irrigation.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

(2) DEMAND IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS 5 p.m.
STAFF.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

' That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,03,92,200 under Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff.' "

[14th July 1952]

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,03,92,200 under Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff.' "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, how is it the Hon. Chief Minister has not furnished any information by way of explaining this Demand ? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I have not a fondness for speaking for speaking's sake. It is a routine Demand. Criticisms will be made by hon. Members in their speeches. Then in the end I shall reply."

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

' That the allotment of Rs. 1,03,92,200 under Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.'

Sir, in moving this cut motion I have got one personal request to make. And that is this. Our Hon. Chief Minister is not speaking. I request that the time allotted for him for moving the Demand may be allotted to me, to speak on this Demand." (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I said, according to the arrangement, the total time allotted is the pool, out of which everybody is to take his time. Time should be given to me to reply to the criticisms made in the course of the debate. The rest of the time available would have to be divided among the speakers."

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the while we have been hearing speeches from the Opposition as well as from the other side, both on the Famine and the Irrigation Demands. Both sides were vehement in their attacks. From the Congress side, Members began their speeches supporting the Demand and requesting the Government to do this thing and that thing and ended virtually opposing the Demands. The only difference between the Opposition and the other side was that the Opposition were strong in their language in attacking the administration, while the Congress Members in rising to support the Demands virtually gave a catalogue of grievances. But one thing is evident. Both sides are dissatisfied with the Budget. As for the Irrigation Demand, what does the criticism made by hon. Members here indicate? It indicates that all Members, whether they belong to the Congress, the K.L.P., the Communist or other groups in the U.D.F., are dissatisfied with the Budget proposals."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The phenomenon which Mr. Venkateswarlu refers to is easily answered. This country desires a non-party Government. Everybody wants to criticise the Government. That is all we see."

14th July 1952]

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Sir, I consider this is a most important Demand. In this Demand we can find the policies and programmes of the Cabinet. Sir, you may remember, some time back, the Hon. Chief Minister said—I do not remember exactly where it was he said—he would like to go to Russia and other such countries and expose to the people there the hollowness of their Government's policies. May I suggest to him, that, when he goes to those countries, he may take these budget estimates of this State; not only the budgets here but also the budget copies of America, England and other friendly imperialist countries? I wish he goes to Soviet Russia as also to the People's Republic of China, criticises their administration if it is wrong, or learns from them if there is anything good, so that when he returns he can help us to build up a true People's Republic of India on this soil.

“ Sir, from this Budget I should like to know which way this State is progressing. The Hon. Chief Minister is never tired of saying that ours is a Welfare State. He wants us to believe that he is for doing everything in an orderly manner. He does not want to do anything in any speedy manner, in any revolutionary way or in any manner which will involve the shedding of blood. I should like to ask him whether the figures given in this Demand really pave the way for the formation of a Welfare State, or do they pave the way for a Police State? That is what I wish to ask him. The main contention between the Opposition and the Government is this. Rajaji's contention is that he is out to create a Welfare State and pleads that the Opposition parties are creating trouble and have thrown thorns in his way. Sir, while I speak on this Demand I should not be misunderstood, if I happen to refer to the Hon. Chief Minister or His Excellency the Governor, that I do so in a spirit of vendetta. I have to refer to them as two heads in this State and not in any personal manner nor with any discourtesy towards the persons. I am mentioning this in order to touch a chord in the Hon. Chief Minister's heart and a cell in his brain. I proceed to point out the defects in framing this Budget, the allotments that are made in it under the several items of expenditure. What does this Demand provide? Does it pave the way for a Welfare State? Now, what is it that a Welfare State should do? We expect such a State to provide for education, health, jobs, land, food and shelter for its citizens, i.e., all the primary necessities of life are made available to the people by the State. I am not finding fault with the Government for not bringing down the moon to light our houses. For it is these things that are needed by the people in any State. I would like to examine this Demand from this point of view. I have examined it carefully; I have scanned all the figures given there; I have read the several items there from beginning to end, not once, but several times. I see the figures lead one nowhere near a Welfare State.

“ In this connexion I would like to point out the great disparity in the salaries of the highest paid officers and the low-paid staff. This is a point on which I was stressing for the last six

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] [14th July 1952]

years. I see it even to-day in each and every Demand in the Budget. Take the salary of His Excellency the Governor. He is drawing a salary of Rs. 5,500. On the whole, we are spending Rs. 10 lakhs on him. Take the salary of the I.C.S. officers. They are drawing Rs. 3,500 and odd. Like that, every high-paid official draws a salary in thousands of rupees. On the other hand, take the salary of the low-paid staff and the peons who are standing before us. They draw a salary of Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 or at best Rs. 30. This disparity I have been pointing out to Government for the last six years. This is not the first time I do this. It is easy for the Hon. Chief Minister, to brush aside this point as he did in the Council the other day by saying: 'Supposing I slashed the salary of His Excellency the Governor and his staff and saved ten lakhs a year, how is it going to improve the situation?' Sir, this is not a quotation of his very words; this is only the sum and substance of his statement. According to him, this saving might not be much. But these 10 lakhs of rupees may be made available to build houses for the N.G.Os. and the peons. Not only that, we will be creating a feeling in the people of this State that the Government—our Ministers—are creating conditions whereby a Welfare State can be easily formed and the disparity in salaries is reduced. This will infuse confidence in the minds of the people that their leaders are anxious to get rid of the disparity that now exists in the salaries of the highest paid and the low-paid staff. I suggest this thing so that our Chief Minister may have or earn his due share of credit for the act. If he were to implement my suggestions, it will be an addition to his prestige.

"There is also one other point I wish to say on this occasion. The Hon. Chief Minister may point out that the dignity and decorum of office should be maintained and that is why high salaries are paid to His Excellency the Governor. I want the Government to try to see things in their correct perspective on this question. I would like to ask, is it the money that could purchase respect and dignity? I want the Government to look at things in the proper perspective. Does the Chief Minister suggest that officers who are paid higher salaries are respected all the more? Can it be a fact if I say, that in days of yore, when there were British Governors, these Governors had enjoyed more prestige and respect, as they used to draw salaries of Rs. 1,20,000 and large amounts of sumptuary allowances, than the prestige and respect enjoyed by the Chief Minister like the Hon. Rajaji who used to draw a salary of only about Rs. 500 per month? Those Governors were feared and not respected. Does he want us to treat Congress Governors in the same manner? If money is tributary to honour and respect, naturally a millionaire must be more respected. But it is not the case. So, Sir, I submit that high salary is not necessary for the holder of any office to be respected and honoured by the people. Sir, this great disparity between the salary of high-paid officers and low-paid staff is unjust. It was recognized by the Congress long ago and it was agreed by them to be done away with even as far back as in Karachi Congress, i.e., in the Karachi fundamental resolution. I quite remember the days,

14th July 1952]

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu]

when our Hon. Chief Minister was drawing a salary of Rs. 5,000 a month. Does it follow therefrom that he has now less dignity and less prestige? So, Sir, I submit the great disparity in salaries should be done away with immediately. To establish a Welfare State we have to begin somewhere, and let us begin here, by reducing the allotment in respect of the Governor and his establishment so that the people might feel that the Government are proceeding in the right direction. Our country is not rich to afford such a huge item of expenditure. We all just now heard the Hon. Minister for Irrigation saying how difficult it was for him to balance the Budget pertaining to his portfolio and how he could not provide more money for minor irrigation works. Now, Sir, with these ten lakhs he can start such works in Rayalseema. Every pie in this work is valuable and should be carefully spent. I hope Government will do away with the present wide disparity between the salaries of the high-paid officers and those of the low-paid staff.

"Then, Sir, a word with respect to the salary of the non-gazetted officers of our State. They have been asking to be given the salary recommended by the Central Pay Commission. Every other State in India is paying their non-gazetted staff that scale of salary. Even deficit States like Orissa are doing so. There are about four thousand gazetted officers in our State and they are drawing a total salary of 2 crores of rupees and above apart from other allowances. Why not reduce that, and with the money thus available we can give our non-gazetted staff some more money by way of salary. Recently a retrenchment committee was set up to effect economy in expenditure by way of reduction of staff and otherwise. I feel there is great superfluity of officers, particularly in the gazetted ranks. There are Chief Secretaries, Under Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and so on, in an unending chain. There are a good number of I.C.S. and I.A.S. men. The committee conducted an inquiry into the number of officers and wanted to do away with some of them. When a request was made to the departments to dispense with a few of those officers, it was met with stout resistance. I ask, is it really necessary to have so many officers. Let us compare this with the number of heads of departments that existed when the Congress Ministry of 1937 administered this State. I am sorry, I have no time to do it now.

"Another point which I wish to stress here, is about the expenditure on Police. It is an item where our Rajaji will refuse to reduce expenditure."

MR. SPEAKER:—"There is a separate Demand for Police. The hon. Member may reserve his remarks on Police for that occasion."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"There is only one point I have to make now."

MR. SPEAKER:—"How is it possible to allow it now? The hon. Member has only one minute more to finish his speech."

[14th July 1952]

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ How is it possible to finish my speech within that time as I have several points to mention? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Hon. Members should realise that I have allotted only four hours for this Demand. The hon. Member has only one minute.”

5-15
p.m.

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Sir, from this Demand, there can be a saving of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs. But I know Rajaji will not lift his finger in that direction.

“ Sir, I would now like to point out one important factor which has to be carefully gone into. In Appendix IV to the Finance Minister's Budget Speech, you will find that allotments for post-war reconstruction plans have been slashed by nearly eight and a half crores of rupees. I would also like to point out that for Industries the Government have allotted only Rs. 32 lakhs and for cottage industries Rs. 28 lakhs. I would like to know how they are going to solve the problems of unemployment. The expenditure on social service is also reduced. There is a far greater demand for seats on the part of the students, both in Technical and Arts colleges. I say without fear of contradiction nothing has been done to solve the question of land and giving it to the tiller of the soil. These are problems which await solution and only when the Cabinet comes forward with proposals for solving these problems could this State be called a Welfare State. Keeping the budget estimates for the Police at about 7 crores and at the same time saying that this is a Welfare State and that the Government is only for maintaining law and order as against the Communists who are out for disorder will be of no avail. By this Budget, none of the problems, whose solution is essential to build a Welfare State, can be solved. The sum and substance of this Budget is this—

‘ Slashing the provision for irrigation works and social services and increasing expenditure on higher paid services. Hence it is no Budget for a Welfare State.’ ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member has already taken more time than is allotted. The original motion for the Demand as well as the Cut Motion are now before the House. As only 4 hours have been fixed for this Demand, I will allot ten minutes for each hon. Member.”

* SRI D. K. RAJU :—“ Sir, in supporting the Cut Motion on this Demand, I submit that the Budget as a whole does not satisfy the common man. The expenditure of the State has increased to the utmost. There are many directions in which the Government could have taken care to reduce their expenditure. First, I would like to deal with Firka Development Schemes. These schemes have been started in the name of following Mahatma Gandhi's advice to go back to the villages and make them attractive but the Government have only wasted crores of rupees on them. I know what the Government have done in the selected firka in my own district of Ramanathapuram. This firka is

14th July 1952]

[Sri D. K. Raju]

supposed to have been developed in roads, electricity, agriculture, etc. All these developments require technical men but, if you ask me, Sir, how many such technical men are employed, I have to say that only teachers who have been dismissed or persons who have been condemned as inefficient are employed. In fact, Sir, I could say that the expenditure on the Firka Development Scheme was incurred mainly as an aid to the election campaign of the party in power.

“ The next point, I would like to mention, is regarding Vanamahotsava. This is another item of wasteful expenditure. I can tell you, Sir, from my own experience in Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts that the Collectors and other district officials spent a lot of money on this Vanamahotsava by travelling long distances, performing tree-planting ceremonies and distributing eatables to the children, etc., but not a single tree has grown anywhere in the above area either in the avenues by the road or anywhere else. If you travel in these districts, where Vanamahotsava has been celebrated, you will find that instead of more trees growing up, the existing avenue trees are being cut and only the stumps are left standing. I have spoken to the district officials about this and no one seems to take any trouble over it. I think, Sir, quite recently about ten days ago, they have started celebrating this Vanamahotsava this year. If the Government are sincere in reducing expenditure, they should do away with this Vanamahotsava.

“ Coming next to the Ministers, I do not know, Sir, why there should be so many Ministers when it is said that the Hon. Chief Minister, Sri C. Rajagopalachari's regime is one of the most efficient? I know, Sri C. Rajagopalachari can manage with a fewer number of Ministers but still there is a Cabinet of fifteen Ministers. The expenditure on the Ministers could be minimised by having a fewer number in the Cabinet. In the matter of tours by Ministers, I think our Hon. Chief Minister will not follow what his predecessors were doing. Then, Sir, in the recent tour programmes issued by the Ministers who were touring in the South, it was said that the programme of engagements in a district would be as prepared by the District Congress Committee concerned. I do not know, Sir, where this District Congress Committee comes in, in the tour programme of the Ministers. I do not object to Ministers attending to their party work but the official programme sent to the Members of the Legislature should not contain these things because, how could these non-Congressmen know what is the programme of the District Congress Committee and why should they know this programme? I, as a non-Congressman, object to it and I request the Hon. the Chief Minister not to allow such things.

“ Coming next to the Agricultural Department, I know that there is a separate section called ‘ Implements section ’ and the Deputy Director of Agriculture, who is in charge, is handling all the agricultural instruments and the machinery available. So far as my district is concerned, this department has been useful to

[Sri D. K. Raju]

[14th July 1952]

a handful of men only and not to others. I request the Hon. Chief Minister and the Minister in charge of Agriculture to see that these implements are distributed equitably to all in the future.

"As regards retrenchment in Government departments, I see Sir, that as a result of the war every department has expanded many times. Taking for instance, a Taluk office, you will find, Sir, that there are now half a dozen Tahsildars where there was only one formerly. There is a Tahsildar for chillies, another for tamarind, another for wells and so on and so forth. I hope, Sir, that after decontrol of foodgrains the Government will put a stop to this kind of thing. Though I am new to the Legislature, I know the Secretariat for the past thirty years. A department which was having about 10 or 15 clerks formerly is now having hundreds of clerks. I do not know why such large numbers are required, and in spite of having such a large number of persons, the efficiency of the Secretariat has come down to the minimum level. When I suggest retrenchment, I do not want to create unemployment; but I do not want to breed inefficiency in the name of avoiding unemployment. I think, Sir, the abolition of the Board of Revenue had been in the programme of the Congress Government for a long time and it is high time it was abolished. Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity."

* SRI I. K. SUBRAMANIA PILLAY :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the general discussion on the budget, I wanted to make a few observations. I wanted to congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister for presenting a good budget to suit the exigencies of the year. I also wanted to say a few words on the Administration Report of the Public Service Commission and also to impress upon the Government the desirability of improving our health resorts and tourist centres. But I was not able to catch your eye, Sir. The whip could not help me either because his hands were full. I shall, therefore, confine myself to a few relevant points during this discussion.

"The Public Service Commission has played an important role in the body politic of our country. It is, I believe, a quasi-judicial body. Normally, its recommendations should be acceptable to the Government but, I find in the report, that, in certain cases, Government have differed from the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. On page 17 of the Report—I am speaking subject to correction because I have not got the Report before me as I did not expect to be called upon to speak this evening—there are three cases of false claims of travelling allowances. In one case, the salary of the official is cut down for two months. In another case, the person is compulsorily retired and in the last case in spite of the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, the officer is dismissed. I do not know the reasons—perhaps the Government have weighty reasons—but my request is that if the administration is to do justice, justice should not only be done but seemingly done. If some such hard cases are brought to the notice of the Government, I request the Government to mete out justice to them.

14th July 1952] [Sri I. K. Subramania Pillay]

“ One other point, on which I would make a request to the Government, is to develop the tourist centres in our State. I come from a place where there is a fine waterfall, the like of which, for accessibility and salubrity, is not to be found elsewhere. I need not boast about it. You, Sir, have visited the place. The Hon. the Chief Minister knows it very well. It has almost become his second native place. Whenever he is free from the worries of office he comes therè. Many of the hon. Members must have visited this place and I invite such of those who have not visited the place to come there. (An hon. Member: What is the name of the place?) I am referring, Sir, to Courtallam. This is the time of the year when we have the best season but we are tied up here with our work. What I want to suggest is that we should follow the example of the Mysore Government and develop places of natural beauty in our State and make them good centres for tourists. With these remarks I support the Demand that is before us.”

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Cut Motion moved by my hon. Friend, Comrade Venkateswarlu. As far as the money, which the Government propose to spend under this Demand, ‘ Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff ’ is concerned, I have to submit that the Government, as under the British regime, is having a top-heavy administration. In order to keep this top-heavy machinery, they propose to spend money like anything. My hon. Friend, Comrade Venkateswarlu has already spoken about the provision made under this Demand for the pay and allowances of the Hon. Ministers. Now, there are fifteen Ministers in the Cabinet, and I want to ask the Hon. the Chief Minister as to why he should not reduce it to ten. By allocating two or three portfolios to each Minister, the Government can reduce the number of Ministers to ten and, at the same time, save money. As regards the pay and allowances of the Ministers, the Government have made a provision of Rs. 52,000 more in this Demand. I consider this provision is too much. Our country cannot afford to spend so much on the Ministers. I suggest that the strength of the Cabinet should be reduced to ten. 5-30 p m.

“ Secondly, I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Members of this House about the salary paid to the Governor of this State. Our Congress Governor gets about 7.29 lakhs of rupees yearly. He gets a salary of Rs. 66,000 yearly. The former Governor was paid a salary of Rs. 56,100 only. It is not known why the present Governor is paid more than the former Governor. The Governor is paid a sum of 23,000 rupees as ‘ Sumptuary allowance ’. Further he gets Rs. 46,000 for expenditure on his Secretarial Staff and Rs. 87,000 for expenditure on his ‘ Staff and household ’ yearly. The Governor is also paid a sum of Rs. 25,000 as ‘ Discretionary Grants ’ yearly. I ask, Sir, why His Excellency requires this sum and why he should not give, out of his own pay, any money he wants to pay to any institution. The Governor is paid

[Sri K. P. Gopalan]

[14th July 1952]

a sum of Rs. 23,000 as ' Sumptuary allowance ' that is, for giving ' virundu '. Now, I want to ask, ' Can our people afford to set apart this huge amount for His Excellency the Governor? ' I want to ask the Hon. Chief Minister and the All-India Congress Committee, whether they do not stand by the resolutions passed at Karachi and at other places and whether it is not their duty to take steps to reduce the salary of the Governor. If they do not take steps, then they are doing an injustice to the people of this country. Even the Prime Minister of England or the President of the United States of America is not getting as much salary as the Governor is getting. I request the Hon. Chief Minister to take steps to reduce the salary of the Governor.

" I want the Hon. Chief Minister to compare the salaries received by the Governor and the high officials and the salaries paid to poor non-gazetted officers. The Governor is paid a salary of Rs. 154 daily. The poor non-gazetted officials get only Rs. 18 per month. Our village peons get only Rs. 13 per month. The basic pay of a municipal scavenger is only Rs. 7 per month. The jail wardens get only Rs. 30 monthly. The Police Constable gets Rs. 30 per month. The elementary school teacher gets only Rs. 30 a month—a salary less than that of the peons. There is a big gulf between the salaries received by the Governor and the non-gazetted officials. The Hon. the Chief Minister said the other day that he wanted to eliminate corruption from the Services. We are very glad about it. A Police Sub-Inspector gets only Rs. 80 as basic salary and a Magistrate gets Rs. 130 as his monthly salary. Unless they are well-paid and conditions are created for their decent living, the Hon. the Chief Minister will not be able to eliminate corruption.

" Reference has already been made to the question of the abolition of the Revenue Board. As far as I remember, the Congress had passed a number of resolutions on this subject. Such an institution, as far as I know, does not exist in other States. There are some I.C.S. officers working in this Board, getting huge salaries. The work of the Revenue Board can be done by the Secretaries of the different departments in the Secretariat. There are a number of Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and Under Secretaries, working in the Secretariat. The Inspector-General of Prisons, who is the head of the Jail Department can be made the ex-officio Secretary of the Prisons Section in the Secretariat and thus money can be saved. The same can be done in other departments also. I again request the Hon. the Chief Minister to take steps to abolish the Revenue Board and save a large sum of money.

" Sir, a provision of Rs. 2,05,000 has been made in the Budget to be spent on the Legislative Council. This Legislative Council cannot discuss Money Bills. It has no full representative character. My humble suggestion is that the Legislative Council should be abolished.

14th July 1952]

[Sri K. P. Gopalan]

“ At present, Sir, there is a lot of red-tapism prevailing in the various departments. It takes quite a lot of time for the Ministers to get a reply from the departments. Grievances of the people are not redressed quickly by the Ministers. We see corruption, nepotism and red-tapism prevailing in the Government departments. I request the Government to take steps to put an end to all these things.

“ Coming to the tours of the Hon. Ministers, the Hon. Minister for Law, Mr. Kuttikrishnan Nayar, toured the whole district of Malabar a month ago. He was very busy throughout the tour organizing Congress Committees in the whole district. I do not say, he should not attend meetings of his party. What I wish to say is, that he spent most of his time in organizing Congress Committees and found no time to hear representations from the people. All I want to say before this Honourable House is, that Ministers while on official tours should not spend their time too much for their own political purposes and if they do so, it is not justifiable.

“ Regarding the non-gazetted Government Servants, I want the Government to look into their grievances. The Hon. Chief Minister has no doubt granted some concessions to them. But this is not sufficient. I want to know from the Hon. Chief Minister whether he is willing to implement the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. The discontent prevailing among the N.G.O's. can only be removed by the Government implementing the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission.

“ Sir, I am of the view that nothing substantial can be done unless this Government is changed and that is why, I wholeheartedly support the cut motion moved by my hon. Friend.”

* SRI E. K. SANKARA VARMA RAJA :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity to speak. I wanted to speak while the general discussion on the Budget was going on, but somehow did not get an opportunity to speak then. In supporting this Demand IX, I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. Chief Minister certain facts relating to my Constituency:

“ When the Hon. the Law Minister toured the district of mine last time, he visited my Constituency and heard representations made to him by many of my constituents. One of the representations made to him was about the murder—a daylight murder—that took place at Edicheri amsom. The Hon. Law Minister also received a deputation in connection with this matter. So far as I understand, the local Police had not made sufficient enquiries in this matter. I request the Hon. Chief Minister to send some officials to that place and make proper enquiries about the matter. I am afraid, Sir, I will not be able to go back to my Constituency as an M.L.A. if the Hon. Chief Minister does not order fresh enquiries to be made in regard to this matter.

[Sri E. K. Sankara Varma Raja] [14th July 1952]

"I have to invite the attention of the Hon. Ministers to the medical arrangements provided in my Constituency. There is only one Government Headquarters Hospital at Badagara. Within a radius of 30 or 32 miles, there are only two hospitals at Badagara and Nadapuram and many of my constituents are complaining that their representative in the last Assembly did not make proper representations to the Government for providing more hospitals in that area. I have to bring to the notice of the Government that I am the only one Member elected on the Congress ticket in the whole of North Malabar.

5-45 p.m. "Somehow or other, the people of my Constituency had confidence in me and elected me to this Assembly, though I did not want to stand for election this time. I request the Hon. Chief Minister to look into the needs of Malabar and satisfy them to the utmost extent possible. Otherwise, I may have to resign my membership of this House, go back to my countrymen and tell them that I am helpless.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, the hon. Member who spoke last referred to some murder. I would like to know from him, not the exact date, but approximately when the murder took place."

SRI E. K. SANKARA VARMA RAJA:—"The murder took place in November last."

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"Representations have already been made about this matter.

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the need for an honest, efficient and pure administration is more to-day than ever before. It is not as if we have not got schemes and plans. But the results achieved are not commensurate with our efforts because of the deficiency in execution. There is a feeling that the services, which were once thought to be efficient and incorruptible, are deteriorating in standard. It is the first and foremost duty of this Government to reform the administration and restore the confidence of the people in the services. A proverb says 'that if the beam of the roof bends, the whole structure will bend'. The Cabinet is the arch on which the whole administration rests. Therefore, a great responsibility lies on the Council of Ministers to purify the administration. To-day the administration has become almost a machine and some oiling here and greasing there will ensure smooth running. It does not necessarily require men of extraordinary ability. These are days of democracy and one cannot be certain that it is the ablest that is always returned. Therefore, people will pardon the Ministers if they are not men of equal ability. But they will never pardon if the Ministers are not equal in honesty and integrity. When Lord Asquith was the Prime Minister of England, certain papers relating to an important appointment were placed before him. He noticed that a man with a higher qualification was overlooked and a man with a lower qualification was recommended. He at once sent for Lord

14th July 1952] [Sri M. Narayana Kurup]

Kitchener and wanted him to explain. He said : ' It is true that the man who has been overlooked has a higher qualification; but unfortunately he is related to me '. Can our Ministers lay claim to such a high standard of integrity? My expectations do not soar so high. I only want that the Minister's nominees may be favoured or the balance may come down on their side when other conditions are equal. But that has not been the case in this State. I am afraid that, in some cases, the old practice is being continued. I refer to the appointment of the Public Prosecutor of North Malabar. He was the ringleader of a section of Congressmen who has brought the Congress to the present plight in North Malabar. He resigned his post of Public Prosecutorship and stood for election. We are not in the least concerned with that, because everybody is entitled to stand for election. Our complaint is about the share of the Government in the transaction. When he resigned his post and stood for election, he was given an assurance that the post would be kept vacant till the election result was announced and that, if it went against him, he would be reappointed. The post was kept vacant for several months. After he was defeated, he was appointed to that post. The post of Public Prosecutor is a very important post which has to be filled by men of ability and integrity and not a spoil to be shared by the henchmen of the party-in-power. Incidentally, I may say, without casting any reflection on the present incumbent of the office, that the recent appointment of the Director of Public Instruction is not calculated to inspire confidence in the minds of the public and the services.

" I should like to draw the attention of the Hon. Chief Minister to a notification issued on 20th May 1952 by the Public Service Commission calling for applications for the post of a Professor on a contract basis for three years. This is a clear instance of abuse of power, when a Minister has created a post only to oblige his relative. The qualifications mentioned in the notification are such, that only that man, whom the former Minister for Education had in view, could be appointed to that post. I request the Hon. Chief Minister in all earnestness to read between the lines what is contained in the notification and do the needful in the matter. This is a clear case of abuse of power, where a Minister created a post for a particular person whom he had in view.

" When we talk of purity in administration and the responsibility of M.L.As. and Ministers, we must necessarily refer to the Gorwala Report. Mr. Gorwala mentions in his report the reason why the services have become corrupt after India attained independence. He has said that in the days of our struggle for freedom, capitalists, vested interests, merchants and traders were all helpful to the Congress for which Congressmen ought to be grateful to them. He adds that the moment a Congressman becomes a Minister, he must sever all his connections with them and that he should not attend even receptions and public meetings arranged

[Sri M. Narayana Kurup] [14th July 1952]

by them. Mr. Gorwala also refers to the interference of M.L.As. in administrative matters. The practice of the Ministry and the Government in the last five years has been quite contrary to what is suggested in Gorwala's Report. We had the sad experience of a Malabar Minister, who always took particular care to travel from Coimbatore to Cannanore in the motor car of a particular person, who was thought to belong to a group of anti-social elements. We said that during his tour, he should stay in travellers bungalows. But he was very particular on having his dinner in the house of one who, according to him, welcomed him, though the people did not want this."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I would rather have plain speaking than insinuations of this kind, because when the hon. Member goes on saying 'Minister, Minister', the public who read the report to-morrow morning may think that he is referring to a particular Minister here. I understand that all the references made so far relate to some previous Ministers. I do not deny the relevancy of references to the previous Ministry. Vague statements of this kind are very misleading. Therefore it is better that the hon. Member mentions the names."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"I did not want to mention names. I referred only to the previous Minister from Malabar."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The previous Minister from Malabar! I interrupted because I want to protect the present Minister from Malabar."

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"To our present Minister from Malabar, Mr. K. P. Gopalan made some reference. It is true that in his long tour of seven days"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I did not wish to interrupt when Mr. K. P. Gopalan was speaking, as I thought could deal with the point in my reply. Since the complaint is repeated, I may say that my Hon. Colleague, the Law Minister, tells me that what was said was correct, but that he had not drawn travelling allowance for the journeys objected to. He has taken scrupulous care to draw travelling allowance only up to a point and pay from his own pocket for journeys beyond that point."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"I thought of the previous practice."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Let not hon. Members take these prejudices so far."

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"If our present Ministry headed by our leader Rajaji makes an attempt to reform the administration and the services, there is a great chance of improvement. It is necessary that we should have a contended and adequately paid service. But I wish to make it clear that all the abuse or corruption that has crept into our system is not merely on account of inadequacy of pay. One does not receive bribes

14th July 1952] [Sri M. Narayana Kurup]

simply because he is low-paid. We have read in the newspapers that some high officials of the Central Government were arrested on charges of corruption and let on bail. They were corrupt not because they were low-paid. But, at the same time I want that the services should be paid an adequate remuneration. Our administration and services should be improved morally. It is only by a moral reformation, that we can improve our services.

"We find that there is a feeling to-day that a man's private life has nothing to do with his public life. I may be thought to be an antiquated person. But I think there is a close relationship between a man's private life and public life. A man is to be judged not by what he says in public but by the small things that he does in private life. If we get men of honesty and integrity, though they may be a little deficient in ability, it is my belief that by their example, the administration can be improved."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The House will now adjourn to meet again at 10-30 a.m. on Tuesday, 15th July 1952."

The House then adjourned.

V.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

Amendments to Madras Motor Vehicles Rules [laid on the table under section 133 (3) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939]—

- (1) G.O. Ms. No. 2014, Home, dated 5th June 1952.
- (2) G.O. Ms. No. 1874, Home, dated 20th May 1952.

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TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS